

# Integration site mapping by high-throughput sequencing of Tol2-oligo pulldown-enriched fragments

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Brain-wide cellular resolution imaging of Cre transgenic zebrafish lines for functional circuit-mapping

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## Detailed protocol

### Integration site mapping by high-throughput sequencing of Tol2-oligo pulldown-enriched fragments

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### Abstract

Here we present a pulldown method and pooling strategy to map transgene insertions generated with Tol2 retrotransposons. The pulldown method alone works well for individual zebrafish lines, but library preparation quickly becomes a limiting factor. To solve this, we implemented a multiplexing strategy that allows efficient reductions in labor and cost when mapping multiple lines. Although this procedure is optimized for interrogating Tol2 inserts we anticipate that a similar strategy will work for any insert given suitable pulldown probes.

**Keywords:** integration mapping, enhancer trap, transgenic, tol2, zebrafish

### Materials and reagents

- Qiagen DNeasy Blood and Tissue kit (Cat. No. 69504)
- Covaris S2 system for shearing gDNA
- Roche SeqCap EZ Library SR User's Guide (v5.4) along with reagents recommended therein
- Tol2 pull-down oligo 1 (biotinylated IDT xGEN Lockdown Probe): 5-CTCAAGTGAAAGTACAAGTACTTAGGGAAAATTTTACTCAATTAAAAGTAAAAGTATCTGGCTAGAATCTTACTTGAGTAAAAGTAAAAAGTACTCCA
- Tol2 pull-down oligo 2 (biotinylated IDT xGen Lockdown Probe): 5-TGTAATTAAGTAAAAGTAAAAGTATTGATTTTAAATTGTACTCAAGTAAAAGTAAAAATCCCCAAAATAATACTTAAGTACAGTAATCAAGTAAAATTAC

### Procedure

Extract high molecular weight DNA using Qiagen DNeasy Blood and Tissue Kit.

1. Clip fins from an adult transgenic zebrafish and place fins into 100% ethanol on ice. Remove ethanol and let evaporate for 5-10 min.
2. Extract genomic DNA as per manufacturer's protocol, eluting with 100 µl Buffer AE.
3. Using a wide-mouth pipet tip, repeat elution with flow-through.
  - Expected yield is around 5-10 µg of gDNA.

- Combine equal amounts of gDNA from different fish lines into pools so that each line appears in a unique combination of pools. For each pool of 10 fish, use 100 ng gDNA per line for a total of 1000 ng for each pool (Table 1).

#### DNA shearing and library preparation

- Shear pooled DNA using Covaris focused-ultrasonicator
  - We used a Covaris S2, with the onboard DNA200 settings (microTUBE AFA Fiber Snap-Cap, 130 µl sample volume, Intensity 5, Duty Cycle 10%, Cycles per Burst 200, Treatment Time 180 sec)
- Construct a library from each pool using the Roche SeqCap EZ Library SR User's Guide (formerly the Nimblegen EZ-Cap whole exome library kit). Each of the 10 libraries is constructed with a different index barcode from the kit.
- Enrich for fragments containing the Tol2 sequence using the SeqCap EZ Hybridization Kit following the manufacturer's protocol but replacing the exome-hybridizing oligos with our custom biotinylated oligos (Tol2 pull-down oligo 1 and 2).
  - Each instance of pulldown uses 400 attomoles of each probe.
  - We combined three or four pools of 10 lines for each pulldown reaction to minimize reagent use and sequencing costs.
  - Post-capture PCR amplification and purification was performed as described in the Roche SeqCap User's Guide to generate libraries for sequencing.

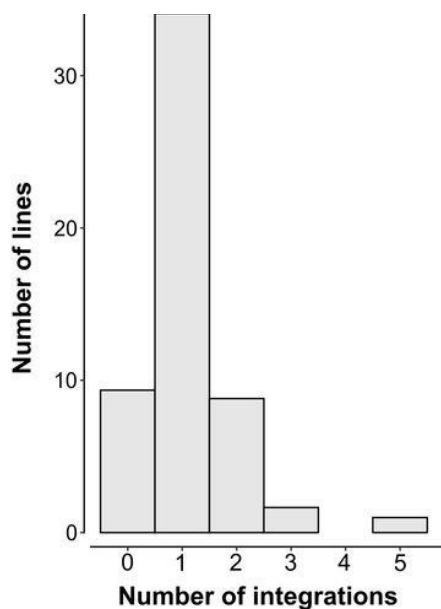
#### Sequencing and data analysis

- Combine all pools together and sequence with Illumina MiSeq using v2 chemistry yielding about 15 million 250-bp paired-end reads (about 1.5 million reads for each of the 10 pools).
- Process sequence Bioinformatics
  - Trim adapter sequence
  - Map sequence to zebrafish reference genome (danRer11) using BWA
  - Select regions with read depth greater than 25 with mapping quality greater than 20.
  - Regions present in more than two pools excluded as non-specific, likely off-target sequences (Supplemental File 2)
  - Assign regions present in one or two pools to zebrafish lines based the pooling matrix. For example, a region found only in pools 2 and 6 would be from line #23 (Table 1).
- Lines that show more than one possible integration location (Figure 1) need to be disambiguated using genomic PCR.
  - Lines that fail to show integrations are assumed to be integrated into low-complexity regions. It is possible to resolve these by pulling down larger genomic fragments and sequencing using long read methods.

**Table 1.** Example of combinatorial pooling strategy for genomic DNA samples. Here we formed 10 pools from 55 lines, with 10 lines represented in each pool. Each line is only present in 1 or 2 pools, and no two lines are in the same 2 pools. See Supplemental File 1 for pooling strategies for other numbers of lines.

Composition of lines in each of 10 pools									
Pool 1	Pool 2	Pool 3	Pool 4	Pool 5	Pool 6	Pool 7	Pool 8	Pool 9	Pool 10
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
11	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
12	20	3	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
13	21	28	4	35	36	37	38	39	40
14	22	29	35	5	41	42	43	44	45
15	23	30	36	41	6	46	47	48	49
16	24	31	37	42	46	7	50	51	52
17	25	32	38	43	47	50	8	53	54
18	26	33	39	44	48	51	53	9	55
19	27	34	40	45	49	52	54	55	10

**Figure 1:** Histogram of number of integration locations for 55 lines identified using this pulldown protocol



**Supplemental File 1:** Combinatorial Matrices for other numbers of fish lines.

**Supplemental File 2:** Common off-target and unknown sequences obtained by pull-down protocol

## Related files

 Supplemental 1.xlsx



 Supplemental 2.txt



**How to cite:** (Readers should cite both the Bio-protocol preprint and the original research article where this protocol was used)

1. Bhandiwad, A. A., Li, T. , Iben, J. R., Coon, S. L. and Burgess, H. A.(2020). Integration site mapping by high-throughput sequencing of Tol2-oligo pulldown-enriched fragments. Bio-protocol Preprint. [bio-protocol.org/prep311](https://doi.org/10.21969/bio-protocol.org/prep311).
2. Tabor, K. M., Marquart, G. D., Hurt, C., Smith, T. S., Geoca, A. K., Bhandiwad, A. A., Subedi, A., Sinclair, J. L., Rose, H. M., Polys, N. F. and Burgess, H. A.(2019). Brain-wide cellular resolution imaging of Cre transgenic zebrafish lines for functional circuit-mapping. eLIFE. DOI: [10.7554/eLife.42687](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.42687)

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